

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 1ST, 1895.

NUMBER 40

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio-de-janeiro on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Fructeiro de Margo, RIO DE JANEIRO,
and 32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 593. P. O. Box No. 167

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FARRER & Co.,

Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

→ PURE CEYLON TEA ←

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Orange Pekoe—black.

Gun powder—green.

SOLE AGENTS,

CAMBIASO & Co.

58 & 60, Rua do Ouvidor

→ AO PREÇO FIXO ←

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158
Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-car line from the town (plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

Manoel Pereira Ribeiro

33, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st and 2nd floors.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 36,000 locomotives and 300,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

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Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

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Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c. s. this office.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMAHA as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 18th August 1895. — E. RICHARDSON.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES AND PREVIEW COPY-REPRODUCING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

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AUG. O. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.



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BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

30 Varieties, Rs. \$600 50 Varieties, Rs. \$800
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100 Varieties, Rs. \$2000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from

1843 to 1894, Rs. \$500.

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1 A, Travessa S. Francisco da Paula

Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco.

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Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

SPECIAL

Ladies & Gentlemen's Black
Hosiery

2\$000 and 2\$500 per pair.

Best Balbriggan and guaranteed fast color.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs for
Ladies and Gentlemen at special
prices. No trouble to show our
stock if you do not desire to
purchase.

S. STANLEY JACOBS & Co.

27, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 27

RIO DE JANEIRO

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802.

Branch Office in Brazil:
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LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the
Managing-Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

73, Rua Primeiro de Março — 1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua 1^a de Março, No. 73.ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. . £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500
Reserve fund .. £ 679,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY

Established 1886

Capital .. . £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 27 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swamwich,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1^a de Março.THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merithy"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 392.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

HOGG & MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AGENTS

No. 71, Rua 1^a de Março.WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

1st floor.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland

POLMOUTH, Strlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M^{me} M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind
in Rio de Janeiro, carries always a large
stock of best English-made underwear
for Gentlemen and children.

Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to
order, most carefully made and
with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L THOMPSON
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 7, Rua Vis-
conde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cold season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning
service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Calle. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture;
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-
days; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Riachuelo N. 108,
7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a.m. at
Fabrica Canôas, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev.
A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BACHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquim No. 79.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederik Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian. Office: 18, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

ROSEBAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-
sioner. Gift of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has accepted the
tender of Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., representa-
tives of Rogers' Locomotive Works, to supply
fourteen engines for freight trains, and also the
tender of the representatives of the Baldwin Loco-
motive Works for four passenger engines.

—The fact of the matter is, as we have said
before, that Chilean diplomacy is not a quarter so
unscrupulous, nor one-tenth so able as our Argen-
tine neighbors imagine it to be. While they be-
lieve us to be pursuing deeply laid plans of aggran-
dizement, and gathering all South America into
the network of our far-sighted schemes, as a matter
of fact we are simply blundering along, putting off
every difficult question as long as we can, and ac-
cepting weak half and half solutions wherever
possible. Our foreign policy is one of hand to
mouth expedients and stop gaps, and this need
surprise no one who is aware that six months is
more than the average term of office of our foreign
ministers. Fortunately the national good sense
and calm though sturdy patriotism, ensure that
Chilean foreign ministers should never bluster, and
yet should find it easy to persuade other states that
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Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BANIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. J. H. Berners, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granel Brown & Co., GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Divonlo Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 320.) (Caixa 125)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Divonlo Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
France.....	Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris.
Spain.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Belgium.....	Bank of Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy.....	Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal.....	Banco Lisbon & Agores and correspondents.
United States.....	G. Amisick & Co., New York, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.
Uruguay.....	L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Aliemio Transatlantico, do.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realised do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAW'S ON—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up " 500,000
 Reserve fund " 550,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES and ROSARIO

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Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

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Sole 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles



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LAVENDER & EUCALYPTUS SALTS

Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression, Influenza and Nausea. Cooling and Refreshing at all times.

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CRASHLEY & Co.**PREÇO FIXO**

(Cambiao & Co.)

MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO
And all principal Perfumery Stores**CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS**

The last dance of the season will be given on Friday, 11th inst. Members requiring invitations for their friends should apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st October 1895.

H. W. Stacey.

Hon. Sec.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES

All diseases of the stomach or intestines, like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness, colic, cholera, diarrhoea, anemia and others, are easily and radically cured by the use of NECTANDRA AMARA, the famous Pilsener remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and drug-stores.

Deposit of the manufacturer:
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THE CUBAN AND THE SPANIARD.

The following letter from a revolutionary leader, signed "Maceo," dated Havana, May 18, is published in the *Illustrated American*:

"Politically, the Cuban is considered by Spain as a constant foe. This is right. What else could Spain expect a Cuban to be after so many years of personal abuse and commercial exploitation? From the captain-general downward, every official place is always assigned to men born in Spain, no Spaniard even, if born on the island, ever gaining political preferment. The 'autonomists,' or Cuban party of liberal tendencies, have been on the political stage over seventeen years, undergoing every kind of slight and snub, seeking to secure for the island the same rights and laws which obtain in the Spanish provinces of the continent; asking that the public budget be made up with a consideration of the Cuban commercial corporations, as the undeniable right of the Cubans to know and vote for what they are to pay; arguing against the law of 1882, called that of 'Commercial Relations,' which taxes Cuban products with export duties, and with importation fees also at the Spanish ports, though the Spanish articles enter free of any tax in the island; demanding the free sale in Spain of Cuban tobacco, instead of rendering it a private industry of the government; begging for a liberal and open-handed spirit in the commercial treaty with the United States as our chief market; protesting against the restrictive interpretation given to the treaty clauses by the custom-house officers, etc. The autonomist party has waited for years and years without obtaining anything, has been cheated by the Spanish government, and, when any offer has been made, it has been delayed for months, even a year, and then, when fell the ministry that voted in favor of treating Cuba decently, would fall the offer and the hope.

"Now, the Cuban deputies, just arrived from Madrid, brought with them the Abarriz's plan of reform, that was only a restrictive interpretation of the more liberal one conceived by Maura, the former minister to the colonies. Under the false pretence of allowing one of the Cuban corporations to decide on local matters, its former importance and privileges have been cut down, and the administration council has been, by the new law, submitted to the captain-general's will. The government, keeping the sources of ingress, as the custom-house, the stamp and seal tax, the 'cedula' or personal tax, in fine, everything, gives to the council the power of creating new taxes to cover the civic necessities and local wants. Cuba, thirsty for justice and peace, reading with honorable envy the American and French national sentiments of home rule, obtains after a long discussion in the Cortes, and not as a right, but as a favor—what? A plan of reforms that is a hideous caricature, a cruel trick, a change in her political situation for the worst.

"The first sample of the reform was the suppression of the taxes and duties on sugars, amounting to 1,500,000 dollars. To recoup said loss, Spain levied other duties on alcohol, tobacco, Cuban products and American goods, which, as far as can be learned, amount to 3,500,000 dols. Next a fresh investigation of the landed property was stated—nine months after the previous one. The third article of the 'rules' to carry it out states that the rent will be 'not less than that one declared in the previous five years,' and allows the 'investigator' to make a declaration of what a better management of the property could produce. Say the rent has been 85 dols. You present the receipts, the certificate of the contribution paid, books, every proof at hand. Never mind, says the official assessor. It ought to be 125 dols. You protest, and have to pay the whole. Or, for 25 dols. slipped into the investigator's hand, your house or land is reported at the old rate. Fortunately, General Campos has stopped for the present this investigation.

"Commercially, if possible, the situation of Cuba is worse yet. Purposely misinterpreting the law, the custom-house officers, without any responsibility, fine almost every article of American importation for appearing declared below its real value. Goods are transferred from one tariff class to another without any reason; and, in order to increase private incomes, American and foreign goods are either carried to

Spain, or just as often without going to that trouble, they are classed as of Spanish origin. Thus they enter with less duties, or none at all. This defrauds the treasury and the people, the only gainers being the importers and the officials.

"The sugar industry has constantly implored the government's protection, demanding the suppression of duties on the factories, and, at the time of exportation, a free entrance of the necessary agricultural implements, with a reduction on the railroad contributions so that they may lower their transportation rates, and so forth; simple requirements, without which the principal industry of the island, the one which employs most men and gives a living to most families, must undoubtedly go to wreck and ruin. Cuba is not worth thinking of, says the Spanish government to itself, when the rice-growers of Valencia, the flour merchants of Catalonia or Castille, or the wine producers of elsewhere, raised a cry against the ministry for suggesting an increase of the duties on their goods, to balance the proposed reduction on sugars.

"Besides, not a cent spent in Cuba comes from Spain; army and navy employes, officers, everything is paid by the colony, even the wages of the ultramarine ministry and the repairs of this office. Hundreds of Spaniards arrive every month, but not one of them marries in the island. When they have made money here they return home, marry there, leave their family, return here, and the money sent to Spanish families by every one of their members milking the Cuban cow, makes a constant flow of drafts toward Spain. Thus not even the money made in Cuba stays here for the benefit of the country. Those who so act, on leaving this country after years of living here, carry their fortunes, without a gift to any institution, without a generous sign, even without a kind word for the island or the people, whom they hate with all their might. Very likely you heard about those three weeks in which General Calleja issued a bulletin offering a general pardon. This extraordinary feat in the history of Spanish diplomacy had a secret cause. Twelve thousand men were to be here, and were paid for with our money, but only 2,700 men really counted. The wages of the rest of the 12,000 men were put in the pockets of Spanish officers.

"The *Courier des Etats Unis* has undoubtedly charged a Spaniard with the task of writing telegrams from Madrid and Cuba. It said a few days ago that Lieutenant Gallego had been pardoned by the Queen. I read that piece of news the same day that he was shot at the fort of La Cabana, for treachery, having sold 170 rifles and 10,000 cartridges to the insurgents and given up the fort in which he had lost ninety men. In Santiago de Cuba over 10,000 insurgents are harassing the Spanish troops. The fighting generally lasts two, four, six, eight hours, even one or two days, and the Spanish papers report no losses, the enemy flying, the Cubans without arms, ammunition, courage, leaders. This is a sample of Spanish official lying. Puerto Principe, another, and one of the most important provinces of the island, from the rebel point of view, quiet until now, has just risen. Pinar del Rio, the western province, will soon follow, and a general uprising will take place in a couple of months. Perhaps our war is suicidal; but our misery, the Spanish white slavery of the nineteenth century, the hunger that reaches everybody, the degrading impositions, Spain's empty promises, are these not powerful enough arguments to make this country commence as a shooting star, in the hope of becoming a fixed and quiet one in the blue sky of the American flag?"

THE production of coal throughout the world last year was estimated at 553,700,000 tons. In this total the United Kingdom figured for 185,000,000 tons, Germany for 74,000,000 tons, France for 25,250,000 tons, Belgium for 10,500,000 tons, Austria and Hungary for 10,350,000 tons, and the United States for 170,000,000 tons. It is estimated that 5,000,000 tons of coal were raised last year in Australia and New Zealand, 4,000,000 tons in Canada, and 3,000,000 tons in British India.

AT THE recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences M. Berthelot drew attention to a note by M. Bolland, army pharmacist, concerning experiments made by him regarding the use of utensils made of aluminium. He finds that each time they are cleaned with alkali they lose weight, apparently the loss amounting to about one-sixtieth. When, on the contrary, no alkaline substances are used, the aluminium utensils wear as well as those made of other metals, such as copper, &c.



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Orders executed within 24 hours.

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Excellent accommodation for families and single gentlemen. Good baths, with abundant supply of spring water.

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On the line of Silveira on way SANTA THERESA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands. Being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists, and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

LLOYD'S AGENCY

The Committee of Lloyd's, London, give notice that the Agency at this Port is now vacant, and that applications for the same accompanied by testimonials will be received until the 1st of January next.

Forms of application can be obtained at the British Consulate General.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

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Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

Terms of Subscription: For Rio, \$3.000 per annum; For Brazil, \$6.000; For foreign, \$20.000.

Editorial Offices: N. 13, RUA S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO

F. W. Sprenger, Tailor, begs to announce that he has removed to No 40 Rua da Alfandega, first floor, where he is ready to attend to any orders for tailoring at the shortest notice, terms as per usual.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOSEPH, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CASSIDY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

THE BACTERIOLOGY OF CLOTHES.

Carlyle gave us the philosophy of clothes; now Dr. Seitz, of Munich, gives us their bacteriology. On examining a worsted stocking he found 950 thriving colonies, while on a cotton sock there were 712. Both these articles had been worn, but no information is vouchsafed as to the personal habits of the wearer. Thirty-three colonies were found on a glove, twenty on a piece of woollen stuff, and nine on a piece of cloth; none of these articles had been worn. On a piece of cloth which had been worn a week there were twenty-three colonies. Of the micro-organisms found on articles of clothing relatively few were capable of causing disease; the pathogenic species were almost without exception staphylococci. In one case, however, Dr. Seitz found the typhoid bacillus in articles of clothing from twenty-one to twenty-seven days, and the staphylococcus pyogenes allus nineteen days after they had been worn. The anthrax bacillus found in clothes was still virulent after a year. The microbe of erysipelas, on the other hand, could not be found after eighteen hours, nor the cholera vibrio after three days. Dr. Seitz studied with special care the question whether in tuberculous subjects who sweated profusely, the bacillus was conveyed by the perspiration to a piece of linen worn for some time next the skin of the chest. The inoculation of two guinea-pigs, however, gave negative results. — *British Medical Journal*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Uruguayan government has leased the seal fisheries off Maldonado and Rocha for \$32,000 a year.

—An illness of some duration has within the past few days taken an unfavorable turn in the case of President Urquiza, and is now exciting grave apprehensions among his friends.

—A number of Montevideo papers allege that Col. Abella, the new Uruguayan consul-general at London, is a defaulter. He was Herrera's chief of police, and his accounts are short some eighty thousand dollars gold.

—Advices from Tucuman say that the total exports of sugar from the various factories up to the 31st of August amount to 61,666,335 kilos, there remaining a stock of 20,000,000 for which \$2.40 mps per arroba has been offered. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Locusts have never been worse in Santa Fe than they are at the present time, and we fear that the colonists will again suffer heavy losses. In some places the plague is so bad that nothing can be seen for the insects, which are, so to speak, carrying everything before them. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.

—In the Argentine customs project for 1896 forwarded to Congress by the finance minister, the following export duties have been established: old iron and steel \$10 per ton; animal oil, hogs, horecash, hair, hides and skins, wool, horse tallow and oil, hides in general, hoots, ostrich feathers, tallow and grease 4 per cent, ad valorem; jacked beef 3 per cent.

—A good deal of the time of Congress is taken up in voting subventions to insolvent provinces, and it becomes more and more manifest that the autonomy of the provinces is only useful to the caudillos who rule them and that it would be beneficial to their inhabitants that the republic should be "one and indivisible," governed from the centre de jure, as it is already de facto. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The great tobacco tax has commenced and the cigars now on sale are all ornamented with a swirled stamp and a pleasant flavor of machine used for this purpose is none of the best. The pleasure of the smoker is not increased as is his expenditure. There is naturally bound to be any amount of cheating with the new tax, and in this the public seem inclined to side with the tobaccoist, although in a somewhat foolish manner, as we witnessed in a shop three men purchasing cigars, two of whom returned the stamp to the shopman. This only puts money into the pocket of the tobaccoist as he uses the stamp again and charges the public with the doubly or perhaps trebly used stamp, while the government is defrauded. Some thousands of cigars were sold on Saturday night and we know of one smoker who has laid in a stock which he reckons will last him till June at a moderate computation. — *Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 17.

—The annual report of the Anglo-German hospital at Rosario gives the following particulars in regard to its work, which we extract from the *Argentine Budget*:—The number of patients treated was 549, being 160 more than in 1892-3; 235 were English and 117 were German. Owing to the greater number of the English patients the Victoria ward is reserved solely for them, and the Kaiser-Wilhelm ward kept for the Germans and other nationalities. Four new beds have been added to each ward, the private rooms have been increased to six, and the doctor's apartment has been turned into a female ward. The number of deaths was 39, of which 16 were due to typhoid fever. Primarily the position of the hospital is satisfactory and special thanks are due to those who have donated their loan bonds, and especially to the London and River Plate Bank, for donation of their debit balance \$1,503.69 gold and \$4,072.11 paper, by which its liabilities are decreased by over \$25,000. We notice that on the debt \$9,385.76 to the Banco Constructor, 12 per cent interest is paid; it appears to be rather high under the circumstances.

—A reform bill has been before Congress for two years. It is still there, and will be there for some years to come. In spite of the protestations of the various political parties about purity of suffrage, the voice of the people, the abhorrence of election frauds, and the rest of it, they all fight shy of meeting the projected reform face to face, for not desired by Congress. If we were the moment is ripe for passing the bill, because the elections for the renovation of the deputies are approaching. When all is said, we doubt very much if there is a single Argentine statesman who trusts the people, who would be satisfied to accept the dictum of the people as final upon all occasions, and who is prepared to confide implicitly in the political instincts of his fellow-countrymen as voiced by public opinion. Some of our statesmen sympathize with the masses, but yet fear them. Are they right or wrong? Are they justified in being suspicious of a democracy which they believe to be untrustworthy? We can only answer by pointing out that no democracy can prove itself worthy of trust until it has been trusted. There are others of our statesmen, or rather our publicists and local bosses, who have a contempt for the people. Give the *gaucho* his freedom of choice in politics? No señor! Impossible. But why? To us, it seems because the old barriers between the creole and the half-breed have not yet been broken down. Mistris, vacuina, radical—one, or call him compatriot, fellow-citizen, what you will. But how many of these broad-chested, white-handed politicians believe or admit that the *gaucho* is their equal? We are democrats, yes, but we are as yet only a democracy half oligarchical, half inorganic. The day that we cease to be oligarchical we shall begin to be organic. When is that to be? Congress can never be. So can we. It will be when a law is passed under which it shall be easy for a man to give his vote as he likes without being shot down at the hustings. But such a law cannot be hoped for yet. None of our public men have the courage to pass it. — *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 13.

—The government of the province of Cordoba is contemplating the creation of a tax on threshers. Nothing seems to us more shortsighted than the placing of a tax on agriculture in any form in Cordoba. Thousands of Santa Fe colonists have left and are leaving the neighboring province and settling in Cordoba simply in protest against the heavy taxation in the future, but if Cordoba is going to be no better off she will effectually stop the influx of colonists from Santa Fe, and probably lose many she already has. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—The policy of taxing alcohol and tobacco is coming into vogue in this country, as in almost all countries. Alcohol was formerly taxed at the rate of 20 cents per litre, a rate which was reduced last year, with no very good assignable reason to 15 cents. Dr. Ruero proposes to make 30 cents for the coming year, and this he estimates will bring in a revenue of \$9,000,000. The tax on tobacco is to be very greatly increased, being estimated to yield as much as \$9,000,000. Even with these important additions, the amounts of which it is rash to assume will be reached, a deficit of \$10,000,000 is left in the estimates. — *Review*, Buenos Aires.

From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 10.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

The direct general of the statistical office of the province of Buenos Aires, Mr. Carlos P. Salas, has compiled a most complete account on the milling industry in his province, which should be found most useful to all engaged in the industry, as it contains items and statistics of considerable interest. Before proceeding further, we cannot but congratulate Mr. Salas on his work; and if chiefs of other statistical departments would only follow his example, and go the right way about collecting data for statistics by treating companies and merchants properly, instead of leaving fines and taxing them for supplying information, several useful publications would result.

From the short preface we gather that the total area throughout the republic suitable for cereal growing is estimated at about 95 million hectares. It is now about three centuries since wheat was first sown in this country, and we are told that government gave permission for the export of both wheat and flour on a limited scale; but although farmers saw the necessity of finding an outlet for the surplus stock, Spain would not allow any trade to be opened up except with her own ports. In the year 1809 Dr. Mariano Moreno proposed the interchange of produce with England; but the viceroy was not a partisan of free trade, and it was only when the May revolution broke the Spanish yoke that any steps were taken in this direction. In the year 1814 a decree was promulgated granting assistance to farmers, and considerable impulse was given to agriculture for a few years, thanks to the doctrines of Rodriguez and Rivadavia; but gradually politics became the absorbing topic, and the zone of cereal cultivation dwindled into a very limited one.

So small was the zone under cultivation that the country had to look to the United States for its flour supply; and it is not thanks to government that the same is not the case to-day, for it can safely be said that the most prejudiced industry throughout the republic at the present day is that of milling. It has never received a single ounce of support from any government, provincial or national, but has been harassed instead, whereas other industries which have to resort to foreign countries for their raw material are bolstered up and protected, to the detriment of milling and other kindred industries, which are at once legitimate and natural.

Our mills are fitted with the latest patents, and our flours compare most favourably with those of any other country; but even then it is almost impossible to find a market, on account of the prohibitive duties placed in retaliation upon this product by our neighbours.

Ever since the first sowings, the richness of our soil has been manifest; and at the end of the eighteenth century, when agriculture was in a very primitive condition, the average crop was at the rate of 16 hectolitres for one hectare, and in latter years it has been shown that due to the excellence of its soil and splendid climate, the province of Buenos Aires is capable of producing from 1,100 kilos in 1,900 kilos per hectare.

The classes of wheat principally sown in the province are three, viz., Barletta, Saldome, and French. Barletta wheat is much appreciated for the quantity of gluten that it possesses, whilst Saldome although possessing less gluten is beautifully white, and French with a still less quantity of gluten produces a greater quantity of flour. The proportion of gluten is as follows:—Barletta, sown near the coast of the River Plate, 13 to 15 per cent; in other parts of the republic, 13 to 14 per cent; Saldome 13 to 14 per cent, and French 10 to 12 per cent.

Turning next to historical facts, we find that in the first days of the old *cabildo* of Buenos Aires, certain legislative actions were taken in respect to the milling industry. From old papers existing in the archives it appears that the first millstones and mills were established on the banks of the Las Conchas river, this being evidently considered the most suitable place. So far back as the year 1603, permission was accorded to the brothers Alexander to construct a wind mill in that vicinity, and as amongst the first inhabitants there were but few who understood milling, government for a period of two years prohibited the Flemings from leaving the country, as they were the only ones possessing any experience.

This solitary mill was not sufficient to supply Buenos Aires, and the *cabildo* made several laws grants with the view of fostering the industry. The first harvests were not large, the total crop for 1607 being about 800 tons; but settlers commenced to give attention to this cultivation and the supply soon outran the demand, so much so that in 1613 a decree was promulgated, prohibiting the importation into the city of Buenos Aires of wheat grown in the provinces of Cordoba and Tucuman. The authorities in those early days were evidently not free traders.

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CHIEF OF THE "ALBATROSS".

Eventually Mr. A— and seven other men succeeded in landing, carrying with them a limited quantity of provisions and some of the tools. They remained on the island from March 25 to April 17, during which time the vessel had been blown out of sight. Insufficient food and exposure to rain dispirited the men, and their imaginations were dismayed by the dismal aspect of these barren volcanic crags, and by the loathsome appearance of the land-crabs, which swarmed everywhere and continually attacked them.

They found what they considered to be the spot described by the pirate, but do not appear to have been quite so certain on this point as was young P—. Very little digging was actually done, "for," says Mr. A—, "we had few hands on shore capable of standing the heavy work under such burning sun." They had only dug a small trench four feet deep into the landscape when the *Aurea* was sighted; then the sick and disheartened band refused to stay any longer on this accursed island, and insisted on being taken on board. So, leaving all their tools behind safely they would not be hindered with these—they were carried off to the vessel, so emaciated, weak and ill that the captain came to the conclusion that he would lose most of his men if he landed them on so uninhabitable a spot, and, abandoning the search, he set sail for the West Indies.

This expedition, therefore, practically accomplished nothing. The problem as to whether the treasure was or was not lying under the landcrabs in South-west Bay was as far from solution as ever.

Before the departure of the *Aurea* expedition from South Shields, a good deal had been written concerning it in the English papers, with the result that some other adventurous spirits, having had their attention drawn to this possible El Dorado, hurried away to Trinidad in order to anticipate the *Tyresiders*. The following letter appeared in an English paper on May 14, 1885. The day people, of course, knew nothing of this rival expedition, until they returned to England:

TRINIDAD IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The Hidden Treasure Expedition.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

Kid, May 11, 1885.

"Under this heading I have just now noticed a paragraph sent to the editor of a Danish daily paper, which, in its bearing on the well-known search-for-treasure expedition, may prove of interest to your readers, being in the shape of a letter sent from New York—

New York, April 17, 1885.

On my arrival in New York from Aracaj, I read in your paper of January 14, 1885, about an expedition to be started from Newcastle, to proceed to the island of Trinidad in the South Atlantic, with the object in view of finding a treasure buried there some time ago by pirates; and I am in a position to furnish some particulars which, in all probability, are connected with this affair. On January 13, 1885, I was chartered with my vessel in Rio de Janeiro to take over to the above-mentioned island an American captain and four Portuguese sailors, together with a number of pick-axes, spades, &c., and a whale-boat. I was told that these people intended to go to this island to investigate if any "guano" was to be found. A voyage of eleven days brought us there, but we had to keep off the shore on account of breakers for over three days. The men were then put ashore, and remained on the island for four days, during which time they were occupied with boring and digging, whereupon we sailed back to Bahia and landed them there. I believe that these men, either by telegram from England or by other means, had heard of the existence of a treasure on this island, and that they meant to anticipate the English expedition. However, they found nothing. I noticed very well that the American captain, as well as his men, were highly disappointed. Let me take this opportunity to dissuade all masters of vessels to search in this uninhabited island for fresh water. It is a matter of great difficulty and danger to put boats on shore, through coral reefs. The indications on the charts for casting the lead should be a good deal further from the shore. During the time we were there the wind was N.N.E., and the current, to S.W., upon a speed of from 12 to 15 quarter-miles in 24 hours. In South-west Bay, two cable-lengths from the shore, there is a reef not mentioned on the charts.

H. N. ANKERSEN.

Master of sailing vessel from France.

I found that the correspondent who sent this letter was correct in his information. When I called at Bahia with the *Merle*, my ship-chandler, Mr. Wilson, told me the whole of this story as it was related to him by the American adventurer on his arrival at Bahia from Trinidad. It is somewhat strange that the excavations made by this party were not seen by the *Aurea* people, who landed on the island within two months of the departure of the Americans; but this islet has been so shaken to its foundations by earthquake shock and volcanic action, that it is brittle from its mountain tops to

the beach, and is in a state of perpetual change. Gigantic landslips are frequent, and I should not be surprised to find that all traces of our three months' hard digging have by now been entirely obliterated.

There might have been some fun, by the way, had the *Aurea* and the American arrived off the island at the same time. Since my return I have heard of two other expeditions which started from the other side of the Atlantic in search of the hidden treasure of Trinidad, but, as with the former expeditions, nothing was accomplished. The loss of men and boats in the surf, sickness, and the numerous difficulties and dangers encountered, disheartened the men, and the attempt was abandoned before any serious work was done. It would seem as if this was one of those forlorn islands of which one reads in the old romances of the sea, on which the bloody deeds of the pirates have left a curse behind, so that the treasure is protected by evil spirits; and the great roaring seas which roll up seemingly without any natural cause, even after days of windless weather, and the ever-tottering crags, and all the forces and terrors of nature are made to keep man off from the inviolate hoard; while the loathsome land-crabs might well be the restless spirits of the pirates themselves, for they are indeed more ugly and evil, and generally more diabolical-looking, than the bloodiest pirate who ever lived.

Such is the story of the Trinidad treasure, a story that seemed to me to hear the stamp of truth, and it was difficult to conceive that—allowing Captain P—'s narrative to be correct, and there is every reason to believe it as such—so many coincidences could have collected round a mere fabrication.

It is highly improbable that the foreign quartermaster evolved the whole matter from an imaginative brain, especially on his death-bed, when he was professing to confide a valuable secret to a friend as a token of his gratitude; neither can his statements be considered as being the ravings of a sick man, for they were far too circumstantial and compatible with facts.

In the first place, his carefully prepared plan of the island, the minute directions he gave as to the best landing, and his description of the features of the bay on whose shores the treasure was concealed, prove beyond doubt to myself and others who know Trinidad that he, or if not himself, some informant of his, had landed on this so rarely visited islet; and not only landed, but passed some time on it, and carefully surveyed the approaches to the bay, so as to be able to point out the dangers and show the safe passage through the reefs. This information could not have been obtained from any pilot-book. The landing recommended by previous visitors is at the other side of the island. The bay is described by them as inaccessible, and the indications on the admiralty chart are completely erroneous.

And beyond this, the quartermaster must have been acquainted with what was taking place in two other distant portions of the world during the year of his professed landing on the desert island. He knew of the escape of pirates with the cathedral plate of Lima. He was also aware that, shortly afterwards, there were hanged in Cuba the crew of a vessel that had committed acts of piracy on the Peruvian coast. It is scarcely credible that an ordinary seaman—even allowing that he was superior in education to the average of his fellows—could have pieced these facts together so ingeniously into this plausible story.

It is needless to say that one like myself—who knew Trinidad, and who had personally sifted the evidence, and was constantly coming across numbers of incidents not mentioned here, trifling in themselves, but, taken together, strongly corroborative—would be more impressed by the coincidences, and consequently be more inclined to give credence to the story than one who merely reads the narrative in the pages of this book.

Hence the result of my interview with Mr. A— was that I decided to sail to Trinidad and search for the treasure. I knew, of course, that the chances were greatly against my finding anything. I was quite prepared for complete failure; but I considered that there was a sufficient possibility of success to make the venture worth the undertaking.

I, of course, saw that the great impediment was the landscape, which might have covered the landmarks, and so altered the features of the ravine as to render recognition of the exact spot extremely difficult; for it is quite possible that young Mr. P— was somewhat over-sanguine, and that the grounds for his so readily identifying the pirate's hiding-place were inadequate.

The former adventurers seem to have considered that the difficulties of landing successfully on the island itself, but I was confident that these difficulties were anything but insuperable, and that, by taking proper precautions, it would be quite possible to land a working party with all necessary stores and tools, and even, if necessary, heavy machinery as well. I had myself, nine years previously, landed at three different points of the island, and had passed several days on shore, so I quite realised what was before me.

(To be continued.)

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A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE rejection of the general amnesty project by the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th ult. has naturally produced a very unfavorable impression everywhere. The Senate having passed the project and the President being warmly in favor of it, it was reasonably expected that the deputies would also give their assent. And this was considered all the more certain because of the open support of amnesty by nearly all the influential newspapers and by almost the unanimous voice of the people. The lower house, however, is dominated by men who consult nothing but their selfish ambitions and revengeful passions, and a general amnesty does not suit their purposes. At the risk of defeating pacification in Rio Grande—for the federalists will not give up the struggle on the empty assurances contained in the agreement between Galvão and Tavares—and of forcing a renewal of armed strife in that state, the reactionists of the Chamber have rejected all terms which can be accepted by the other side. We do not think that the friends of the revolutionists are wise in exacting recognition of rank, etc., in the army and navy, for it should be understood that the officer who revolts against constituted authorities, even when driven to do so by every sentiment of honor and justice, forfeits both place and pay. If he wins he can make his own terms; if he loses, then he must submit to the consequences. If amnesty is conceded, it should be considered to cover life, property, and the exercise of all the rights pertaining to a citizen, but it should not be construed to imply a restoration of civil office or military rank. Such positions ought never to be considered as permanent or private possessions; they are so largely confidential in character that no one should be permitted to establish a personal claim upon them. We should say, therefore, that a general amnesty should be construed to cover simply forgiveness for the offence committed, exemption from the legal penalties incurred, and reinstatement in all the rights and privileges of citizenship. It should also impose no penalties or disabilities, for these are contrary to its spirit and purpose. If the President or a military commission elects to reinstate an officer, there should be no obstacle to such an act. There should be full liberty on both sides to do what circumstances require. To impose the conditions and restrictions contained in the Glycero substitute project is not only revengeful and provocative of further strife, but it makes the project a huge farce. It would be better to grant no amnesty at all than to grant such a gross deception. We still hope, however, that the Chamber will be compelled to listen to reason in this matter, and will pass an unconditional amnesty act in accordance with the expressed wishes of the whole country. The questions of restoration to military service, etc., may properly be left to the competent military tribunals. The country wants peace, an opportunity to develop its industries and trade, and time to reorganize its finances, and it cannot afford to pursue the reactionary policy and petty intrigues of a small faction in this capital and at Porto Alegre.

We are now near the end of the winter season, and within a comparatively brief period we are sure to again have the ports of the River Plate closed against us by quarantines. Cholera is also spreading in Europe and its reappearance in Argentina is anticipated, and this will lead to the imposition of quarantines all along the Brazilian coast. The renewal of negotiations for a sanitary convention between Brazil and River Plate republics will lead to nothing practical, and we may therefore expect another war of quarantines and another period of ignorant and mercenary restrictions upon commerce. In view of this, we would again ask if the countries interested in the trade of this coast are prepared to further submit to these abuses? Commerce, which is a mutual relationship between nations, has been most grievously harassed and prejudiced by these restrictions, and often without reason and without consideration. Thus far it has been conceded that every nation has a right to arbitrarily establish and regulate its own quarantines, but in view of the interests involved that privilege should be allowed no longer. Something should be done, and at once, to secure humane treatment for travellers and seamen who are subjected to quarantine, and to fix responsibility for the losses incurred. It is grossly unjust that the traveller should be left to the barbarous treatment and exactions of quarantine officials and contractors, and it is equally unjust that he should be compelled to stand the expenses and losses caused by this arbitrary detention. And as for the merchandise detained, or damaged, by these quarantines, whether by stowage or disinfection, it is no more than just that the prejudice should fall upon the community in whose interests these measures are taken.

To leave the burden of delays and damages upon the shoulders of men who have fallen into the quarantine trap through no fault of their own, is unjust to the last degree, and it is full time that steps were taken to correct the abuse. Something was done early in the year toward this end, but the question has been allowed to drop into the background again and will not reappear until the evil is once more playing havoc with commerce. It ought never again to be forgotten until some international agreement is reached by which the administration of quarantines is removed wholly from mercenary hands and entrusted to scientific and humane oversight, and by which all expenses and prejudices are made a charge upon the state inflicting the quarantine, or disinfection. This transfer of responsibility will go far to suppress all trifling and unjustified quarantines, and will compel governments to employ trustworthy agents in order to avoid unnecessary expense. In our opinion, it is the only just and effective way of suppressing the abuses of which so many complain.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

About one month ago, and while the managing editor of this paper was absent from the city, a letter was received at this office from the local managers of the New York Life Insurance Co. in regard to the criticisms which had appeared in these columns. In this letter, which would have been published had we not been absent, we are charged with an "aggressive attitude" and bitter animosity against the company, and with misrepresenting the policy which the company will pursue with relation to its contracts with policy-holders in Brazil. This latter charge is based upon our editorial of August 27th.

The local managers of the New York Life appear to have read our editorials to very little purpose. We have made no attack on the New York Life; on the contrary, we said of the New York and Equitable: "The two companies are well known, sound and responsible. Their methods and solvency are not questioned," etc. In all our references to this company, we have never assumed an "aggressive attitude"—which we do not feel—nor have we displayed any "bitter animosity"—which we have never entertained. These feelings exist only in the imagination of the New York's local representatives, who are to be considered by themselves.

As for the misrepresentation, that is the product of a fertile imagination. We had been assured again and again by the local management of the New York Life that the company would submit to the law and would not retire from the country. We knew that no serious company would remain

under the conditions imposed, which deprives the head office of nearly all effective control of its business in this country, unless it could set apart its Brazilian assets to guarantee its Brazilian business. This is nothing more than common sense. On the assumption advanced by the local management itself, we argued that the company would separate its Brazilian business, which would henceforth have no claim on the head office.

We have never believed, however, that the company would submit to the law. In that case it would naturally do what the Equitable proposes to do: to accept no new business and to liquidate present outstanding business according to its contracts. But the local management has not admitted this hypothesis, although it has been announced from the head office, consequently we are left to a discussion of the *modus operandi* by which it can escape withdrawing and avoid an impossible business relationship. It must be remembered that the Brazilian policies of the New York Life represent but a small part of its aggregate business, and that the policy-holders and officers of the company outside of Brazil will object to retention of responsibility for a business over which they no longer have control.

We may assure the local managers of this company, however, that we have a very high respect for the company and for the business integrity of its president. We do not believe for one moment that he will seek to break faith with his policy-holders, though legislation like the recently adopted law may compel him to do so.

AMERICAN QUARANTINES.

The quarantine service at New York has always been a source of annoyance and expense to vessels coming here. The present health officer has made no attempt to alleviate the troubles of the ship owners, but on the other hand he has no doubt increased them. One of his methods is the detention of passengers from Cuba who have not completed their five days at sea or have not received a certificate of acclimation from Dr. Burgess, the United States health representative at Havana. These passengers are transferred from the steamer to Hoffman island on the doctor's tug, thence to the pier of the steamship company on whose steamer they arrived. The fee of \$2 a head is charged for transportation. The doctor also boards them at his hotel while detained at the rate of \$2 per diem, all of which adds to the expense account of the steamer. Another unnecessary tax is the fee collected from schooners from the pinewood districts of Virginia. The only service for this fee is the trouble of going alongside the vessel and passing a receipt up in a box and receiving the \$1 or \$2 tax.—*Maritime Register*, August 14.

Notwithstanding the high reputation of American bacteriologists, physicians and sanitary engineers, it must be confessed that the United States still figures among the most backward nations so far as quarantines are concerned. At times there have been exhibitions of fear and harshness which are to be expected only from savages, and at all times there is a total disregard of that protection of life and property which the traveller has a right to expect from so advanced a nation. In the quarantines enforced between interior places as well as against foreign epidemics, unreasonable fears alone seem to dominate the people. They rarely think of the sufferings of the afflicted, or of the injustice rendered to those falsely suspected. They think of nothing but self-protection, and that only by means of non-intercourse. If their prohibitions and warnings are considered insufficient to keep the dreaded intruders away, they do not hesitate one moment to make quarantine effective by the use of the shot-gun. In their savage fears they are more to be dreaded than the pest itself.

Through the intelligent researches of science, however, we have some time since learned that there are other and far better means of checking the progress of an epidemic disease than through quarantines. Everyone knows that these diseases do not infrequently slip through the most rigid of quarantines, and when they do so they are generally all the more deadly because the people have trusted everything to the barrier and nothing to intelligent preparation. Science now teaches us, however, that it is through careful sanitary precautions and treatment that the pest can be most effectively controlled. We are taught that clean streets and dwellings, wholesome food and an unpolluted water supply are really more efficient protectors against an epidemic disease than all the quarantine regulations that ever were invented. Then, besides, all these precautionary measures are essential to our health and well-being at all times, and should therefore be objects

of constant care and study. Our best interests, therefore, are all constant factors in the development of means for our best protection against disease.

Instead of quarantines we should have better alimentation and sanitation, and instead of savage and unreasoning restrictions we should have intelligent inspection and common responsibility. Instead of imprisoning, starving and robbing those suspected of carrying the germs of infection with them, we should seek to render ourselves less liable to the disease, and to perfect the means of restricting its propagation without endangering life or causing loss of property. We owe this both to the science which is aiding us and to the civilization which is carrying us beyond the barbarous usages of other days.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the people of the United States will no longer permit the obsolete and savage quarantines which have been so common throughout that country up to the present time. They can not afford to lag behind Germany and Great Britain in this matter, nor can they afford to be setting a bad example. Quarantine should now be reduced to a matter of inspection and registry where infection is feared, and the rest of the work should be left to local sanitary boards, as is the case in England. And still further, all expenses connected with this matter should be made a public charge. It is grossly unjust to force the traveller into quarantine, often most unnecessarily so, and then compel him to bear the expense. If quarantines must be continued, they should be maintained at public cost, the government being responsible for all expenses and damages. It is not necessary to protect ourselves through the infliction of so much hardship and loss upon others.

(Translation.)

THE LIFE INSURANCE LAW.

Decree No. 204, of September 5th, 1895, regulating the Foreign Life Insurance Companies operating in the Territory of Brazil.

1, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, make known that the national Congress has decreed and that I sanction the following law:

ART. 1.—Life insurance companies authorized to operate in Brazil, and whose head offices are situated in a foreign country, shall prevent to the government and publish in the press, within sixty days of the promulgation of this law, a minute relation of all the insurance companies by them and in force within the territory of the Republic, indicating, with the number of each policy, the name of the person insured, as well as the amount insured, the premium or yearly payment, and the amount of reserve belonging to the said policy, on the 1st of January, 1894.

ART. 2.—The total of the reserves of all the policies in force in Brazil on that date, shall be invested in national securities, such as real estate within the territory of the Republic, mortgages upon properties and real estate, railroad shares, banks, or industrial enterprises or others established in Brazil, or in deposits for the term of one year, at least, in banking establishments operating in Brazil.

ART. 3.—Such life insurance companies shall prove before the government, within sixty days of the promulgation of this law, that the total of the reserves treated of in the preceding article, is employed in conformity with the requirements of said article, publishing such proof in the press, in order to secure the inspection of those interested.

ART. 4.—From the date of the promulgation of this law, after the necessary amount for general expenses, death losses, dividends and other payments to the insured, shall have been deducted from the total of the premiums received by those companies in Brazil, all of the balance shall be converted in the manner set forth in the said Article 2.

ART. 5.—The said insurance companies shall be obliged to require their principal agency in Brazil to decide upon all insurance applications made here, rejecting or accepting the same, and, in the latter case, issuing the definite policies.

Sole Paragraph.—If, within fifteen days of the receipt of the application by the principal agency, it is not rejected, and the amount corresponding to the first premium paid by the applicant be received by the agency, the insurance will have full effect the same as if the policy were issued, the company then being unable to reject the same.

ART. 6.—The recognition and liquidation of the death losses, and of the reclamations of the insured, must also be considered and definitively decided upon by the principal agency in Brazil.

ART. 7.—The companies must, at the end of each year, and within the two months following, present to the government and publish in the press a minute relation of all the premiums received on corresponding to life insurance contracts, to date from sixty days after the promulgation of this law.

ART. 8.—Within the sixty days from the promulgation of this law, the companies to which it refers shall communicate officially to the minister of finance that they accept the execution of the obligations prescribed in it.

Sole Paragraph.—To the company failing to do so will be suspended the permission of making new insurance contracts in Brazil, being limited henceforth to receiving the premiums on the insurance in force up to that date, and to executing the compromises taken in accordance with the respective contracts.

ART. 9.—Given this hypothesis, if, later on, the company should decide to accept the obligations of the present law, it shall petition the government for authorization, the same as, by the present laws, must be done by foreign companies that desire to operate in the territory of the Republic, the authorization being conceded, it shall have no guarantee deposit in the national treasury.

Sole Paragraph.—The company which, without the authorization, and given the hypothesis of Art. 8 and its paragraph, accepts new contracts of insurance, will have to turn over to the treasury 10% of the premiums which it may have received for the same, until the referred-to authorization shall have been solicited and obtained.

In case of non-payment within 15 days of the intimation by the fiscal department, the required amount shall be collected from the deposit which, as a guarantee, in virtue of the law, the company may have made in the national treasury when it commenced to operate.

ART. 10.—The government will expedite regulations for the good execution of this law.

Capital Federal, 5th of September, 1895, 7th year of the Republic.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS,
Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

Although the chief of police had taken the precaution last Wednesday to post a force of mounted and unmounted police in the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies, there occurred disturbances after the vote on the amnesty bill. A large crowd had gathered around the building and at the close of the sitting was considerably increased by the accession of spectators who had witnessed the debate.

When Congressman Glycerio and some of his friends were on the point of leaving the Chamber, they were received by the mob with hisses and shower of potatoes, stones and other projectiles which obliged them to take refuge in the building. The police force dispersed the mob, which, however, soon reassembled in another place.

In the Chamber one of the spectators, very much excited, shouted in a loud voice: "Robbers! Robbers of the public money! Is it for this that the people pay you?" By order of the president of the Chamber he was arrested by an officer of the army.

Congressman Glycerio again left the Chamber, accompanied this time by the president and other deputies and by a large mob of adherents, who, as they passed through the streets, made noisy demonstrations, including vivas to Admiral Floriano Gonçalves, Marshal Floriano Peixoto, Col. Moreira Cesar and others, and *murras* for President Prudente de Moraes and for the opponents of the Jacobins in general. There were several fights in which sticks and revolvers were used, but no one appears to have been seriously hurt.

A Jacobin named Urbano Xavier, editor of the *Nacional*, who was armed with a revolver, was chased up Rua do Ouvidor by some policemen and citizens and took refuge in a house near Rua da Quitanda, where he was arrested. He was released after he had been released at the request of Congressman Pinto da Rocha, who said that he had been attacked by a policeman with a revolver and that Urbano had defended him.

Dr. Licio Barbosa, an ex-political prisoner and nephew of Senator Ruy Barbosa, went to the office of the *Jornal do Brasil* and showed a cut in his coat made, he said, by a knife in the hands of Congressman Bueno de Andrade, who, by the way, is brother to another ex-political prisoner, Dr. Martin Francisco. Licio's father, Dr. Clímaco Barbosa, an ex-revolutionist, says that the stroke was intended for him, against whom Bueno de Andrade has an old grudge.

When the chief of police received information from the Chamber of Deputies in regard to what was occurring, he sent a larger force to the scene of the disturbance, where he and his first assistant-delegate also made their appearance.

Congressman Glycerio and his friends on reaching the building of the *Pais* newspaper, stopped there and cheered the editors of that journal. They afterwards proceeded to Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, where they dispersed, and some of the congressmen went to the department of interior and justice to lodge complaints against the chief of police.

At the office of the *Cidade do Rio* the editor of that paper spoke from the balcony to the crowd in the street, which was also addressed by Congressman Eduardo Ramos, who spoke from the office of Dr. Arnan Torres, and by Dr. Clímaco Barbosa. The last named proposed to the crowd to adjourn to the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula and hold a meeting there. According to a statement which he has since made he was on his way to the central police office for the purpose of applying for permission to hold the meeting, when he was met by the chief of police who arrested him. He was held in custody until 9 o'clock a.m. on the following day. One of the newspapers says that he was armed with a revolver, but this he denies, asserting that what was mistaken for a revolver was a package of cigarettes covered with lead foil.

Eugenio de Moraes, an ex-political prisoner, now reporter for the *Cidade do Rio*, was arrested for carrying a revolver. Congressman Medeiros e Albuquerque is said to have been also armed with a revolver, but was not arrested.

Luiz Pinto Pereira de Andrade, of the *Jornal Illustrado*, Florabel and Aníbal Mascarenhas were also arrested. The first of these, who is said to have been in Gen. Gumesindo Saraiva's staff, has been released on bail and it is stated that he is to be tried.

On the following day it was announced that police-delegates Barros Barreto and Lazaro Tourinho, had been dismissed although it has not been stated in what way they were responsible for the disturbances.

The morning papers said that the minister of justice had made some very disparaging remarks in regard to the chief of police, but this was officially contradicted. The chief and Col. Travassos, commander of the police force, tendered their resignations, which were not accepted. The Jacobins are said to be very anxious to get rid of the chief of police, whom they consider altogether

too active in repressing their demonstrations. It would be a very serious mistake, in our opinion, to even consider such a step.

The prosecuting attorney has brought charges against Luiz Pinto Pereira de Andrade. Dr. Lafayette Chagas, who succeeds Dr. Barros Barreto as 2nd assistant-delegate of the chief of police, has been instructed to investigate what occurred during the disturbances.

It was announced yesterday that there would be a demonstration in honor of Dr. Barros Barreto.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

—The work on the foundations for the new isolated fever ward is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and will be ready for the superstructure long before the material arrives from Norway.

—At a meeting of the new board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital on the 27th inst. the officers of the past year were re-elected for the current year, viz.: J. Mackenzie, president; J. Gemmell, treasurer (Mr. T. C. Jackson acting for Mr. Gemmell during his absence in Europe); and A. J. Lamoureux, secretary.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital on the 27th ult., it was resolved to tender the appointment of matron to Miss A. Jackson, who has filled the post of head nurse in charge since May 1st last. Miss Jackson has been connected with the hospital since it was opened three years ago and is thoroughly conversant with its work and requirements. We understand that she has accepted the appointment, which becomes effective at once.

—The Hon. Treasurer reports the following annual subscriptions and donations since our last published acknowledgment:

Annual Subscriptions:		
August 15th.	C. E. M. Taylor.....	100\$000
"	D. D. Keny.....	50 000
"	14th. Newlands Brothers.....	200 000
"	S. C. Sheppard.....	50 000
"	J. W. Beckwith & Purchas.....	200 000
"	R. A. Mather.....	50 000
"	23rd. B. S. Wyatt.....	50 000
"	E. G. Wyant.....	50 000
"	James H. Wyatt.....	50 000
"	J. Holden Ford.....	200 000
"	Frank Norton.....	50 000
"	J. W. Dwyer & Co.....	500 000
Sept. 3rd.	Mrs. Trem.....	200 000
"	D. S. Neil.....	100 000
"	E. S. Venable.....	50 000
"	H. A. de Lisle.....	100 000
"	S. T. Longstreth.....	50 000
"	5th. Robert Clark.....	25 000
"	11th. Charles Keyes.....	50 000

Donations:
August 16th. Baryone Burdighes & Co. £20 @ 10%..... 45 880
" 17th. Edmund C. Phillips..... 50 000
Sept. 10th. A. R. Steele £30 @ 10%..... 70 320

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

SEPT. 23.—*Senate*.—The report of the joint committee on affairs in Sergipe was read to the Senate. Three bills from the Chamber of Deputies making special and deficiency appropriations to the total amount of 6,060,718\$72 were voted on in discussion. Senator Corrêa de Araújo opposed the bill for reorganising the tribunal of accounts. He said that the expenditure with this tribunal is constantly increasing and he protested against the criminal tendency that is leading the country into bankruptcy. He fears that the day is not far distant when the government will be obliged to contract loans in order to pay its employees.

Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões defended the bill. He took occasion to allude to the importance of amnesty, the only measure capable of restoring political order, on which financial order depends.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Mariano complained of the management of the national printing office, through whose fault the printed copy of the report on the election in the 4th district of Pernambuco is full of mistakes. He also complained of the discomity with which he was treated at that office and asked for the reprinting of the report. The same deputy moved to take up the amnesty bill, but the motion was lost by a vote of 109 to 9. Deputy Aureliano Barbosa spoke on the budget of the department of finance.

Deputy Luiz Delzi spoke against the bill for a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador and moved to recommend it. Deputy Bueno de Andrade defended the bill. Deputy Benedito de Almeida spoke on the bill on banks of issue and opposed the idea of withdrawing notes from circulation and returning to the banks the amount of their deposits in the treasury. Deputy Aristides de Queiroz defended his substitute bill and censured the minister of finance for contracting a loan of 100,000,000\$000 under unfavorable circumstances for the purpose of relieving 20,000,000\$ in currency, when he might without expense, or difficulty, have withdrawn from circulation notes to the amount of 33,000,000\$.

On motion of Deputy Nilo Pecanha the Chamber resolved to express deep sorrow for the decease of Councillor Thomas Coelho. Deputy Serzedello said that he did not wish to be imprudent, but that he would be glad to learn whether the Chamber would take up the amnesty bill on the following day. The chair answered in the affirmative. Deputy Rocha Licio said that the constitution of the state of Alagoas is violated every day by the state government, and in order that the public might properly understand this he moved to publish in the *Diário Oficial* the said constitution. Deputy Gaspar D'Almeida said that the constitution of Pernambuco is also constantly violated by the state government and should likewise be published in the official paper. Deputy José Mariano said that the complaint was general and asked for the publication of all the state constitutions. Deputy Bueno de Andrade presented a petition from students of the Polytechnic school memorialising Congress on the bill for reorganising that school.

SEPT. 24.—*Senate*.—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões defended the bill for the tribunal of accounts. The special and deficiency appropriations voted on

the previous day in and discussion were passed in 2d discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Rosa e Silva on taking the chair thanked the Chamber for the proof of confidence which it had given him, expressed regret for the long absence due to the state of his health, asked for the support and assistance of the house in the difficult and responsible position which he occupies and promised that his conduct would be strictly impartial, conforming to the rules of the house and to the constitution of the republic. He was warmly cheered. The bill on banks of issue was rejected by a vote of 78 to 74, and the substitute bill of Deputy Aristides de Queiroz by a vote of 85 to 71. Deputy José Mariano spoke on the election in the 4th district of Pernambuco. Deputy Landulpho de Magalhães defended the minority report in favor of annulling that election and Deputy Cornelio da Fonseca defended the majority report in favor of giving the seat to Dr. Herculanio Bandeira de Mello.

SEPT. 25.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues offered a motion to ask for information in regard to the affairs of the Banco da Republica. When he went to Europe, he had some 37 or 38 shares of the Banco de Estados Unidos, representing a little over 7,000\$. When he returned to Brazil he found that during his absence those shares had been transformed into 16 shares of the Banco da Republica. Of the manner in which this was done he has not the slightest idea. In confining the reports and balance sheets of the bank that the more closely they are examined the less intelligent they become. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the motion. He lamented, he said, the losses of the honorable senator for finally, who, notwithstanding his vast intellectual capacity, had permitted himself to be duped like the most unphilosophical simpleton. As a shareholder that senator had a right at the proper time and place to investigate the affairs of the bank, but he had no right to ask the Senate to meddle with questions affecting his private affairs. The speaker reminded the Senate that he had tenaciously opposed the ruinous financial policy that had led to the organization of the Banco da Republica and to other results equally disastrous. On motion of Senator Pires Ferreira the Senate placed on record an expression of profound sorrow for the death of Comendador Thomaz Coelho. *Senators* Correa de Azevedo and Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Geminiano Brazil and José Mariano spoke to a question of privilege. The latter said that on one occasion when he went to take some papers to the house of a reporter of the committee (Deputy Geminiano Brazil), with the latter was dressed Deputy Coelho Brito, who took precautions to avoid being seen by the speaker, but in his haste forgot his hat which he left on the table. The Chamber recognized Dr. Herculanio Bandeira de Mello as deputy for the 4th district of Pernambuco. Deputy Zama opened the debate on the Senate's amendment to the amnesty bill. He said that he had never regarded Gen. Tavares and his comrades as traitors. The real insurgents were Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Dr. Julio de Castilhos, against whom, if he had lived in Rio Grande, he would probably have taken up arms. He is consequently in favor not only of amnesty but also of the revision of the constitution of Rio Grande do Sul. He is not willing, however, to grant unconditional amnesty to the officers of the army and navy who took up arms against the government on Sept. 6, 1893. He is not willing to be, in his opinion, to offer incentive to military usurpation. Deputy Luis Domingues spoke in favor of unconditional amnesty. The revolutionists, he declared, had not been conquered. Confiding in the honor of the President, they had laid down their arms. If the government, after receiving the arms of the men whom, while they had arms in their hands, it had tried to conquer, should cause those men to be arrested and punished, they would be guilty of treachery, in which Congress, which had congratulated the government on pacification, would be an accomplice. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque made a violent speech against the Senate's amendment. The disarming of the revolutionists, he said, is nothing but a farce. He accused Vice-President Manuel Victorino of treason. Requested by the chair to withdraw the charge, he refused to accede. He denied that the President had threatened to resign unless unconditional amnesty is granted. Should he attempt to do so, the shade of Marshal Floriano Peixoto would rise before him and hold him in his place. Deputy Julio Santos defended the Senate's amendment and said that he is unable to conceive of amnesty that is not unconditional. His opinion on the question, he asserted, is not open to the suspicion of being favorable to the revolutionary cause, and he appealed to Dr. Porcunciano and Dr. Miguel da Carvalho to say what had been his attitude during the time of the naval revolution. Deputy Glycerio said that the elements which had been brought together for subverting republican institutions have not been destroyed, and that unless conditional amnesty at the present time would be a fatal political blunder. Personally, he is utterly opposed to granting amnesty either to military officers or civilians; but, as a conciliatory measure, he would introduce a bill granting amnesty with certain restrictions. He asked his friends to vote against the Senate's amendment in token of their condemnation of the September revolution. On motion of Deputy Hollanda Lima the debate was closed. The Senate's amendment granting unconditional amnesty was rejected by a vote of 116 to 59. Deputy Glycerio, after obtaining leave, introduced the following bill:—"The National Congress decrees: Art. 1.—Amnesty is hereby granted to all persons who have been directly or indirectly involved in revolutionary movements in the territory of the republic up to the 23rd of August of the present year. Sec. 2.—Officers of the army and navy amnestied by this law will not return to active service until after the lapse of two years after the date in which they present themselves to the proper authority, nor even unless the executive deems it expedient. These officers, until they return to active service, will draw only the simple pay appropriate to their positions, and their title will be confined only for the purpose of retirement. Art. 2.—All provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed."

SEPT. 26.—Senate.—Senator Vicente Machado said that many citizens had foreseen what occurred on the previous day and had communicated their apprehensions to the minister of justice and to the chief of police. The former had taken steps to prevent the disturbances, but his orders were not obeyed and the police force at the Chamber of Deputies stood quietly looking on while Deputies Glycerio and Medeiros e Albuquerque, after receiving personal offenses, were forced to take refuge in the legislative building. For two hours the disturbances continued and not a policeman was to be seen. Finally, when everybody had left the Chamber of Deputies, assistant delegate Moura Caripari arrived there with between 50 and 100 men and still later the chief of police also went to investigate the matter. He offered a motion asserting the solidarity of the Senate with the Chamber of Deputies. Senator Catunda defended the chief of police, who, he said, had the full confidence of the President. The senators opposed to amnesty profess to support the President and yet they attack a functionary who has his entire faith in peace. Without opposing the motion he protested against the charges against the chief of police. Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that it was needless to state that he lamented and condemned the disturbances which were the result of stupid and intolerant fanaticism. He had already informed the chief of police of his regret that such occurrences had not been prevented. He did not, however, think that any one could in good faith accuse the chief of police of committing atrocious demonstrations. He has known that functionary ever since 1860 and has every reason to form the highest opinion of his character. If the president then he is ready to condemn the head of the government for not dismissing the chief of police. Senator Ramiro Barcellos said that he did not believe that the chief of police had encouraged disturbances, which he considered the work of one of the police delegates aided by detectives under the lead of an ex-revolutionist, who, with insulting impunity, walks the streets of this city. The motion was adopted by the Senate. The bill on the tribunal of accounts was voted by the Senate with the amendments of Senator João Barbalha. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The chair alluded to the disturbances on the previous day and said that he had received assurances from the government that it would cause Congress to be respected. For his part he would not preside over the Chamber for a moment unless he felt that it is entirely free from pressure. After some remarks from Deputies Belisario de Souza, Vergue de Alencar and Plinio de Rocha, Deputy Glycerio rose and offered a motion for suspending the sittings of the Chamber until the executive, in whom the Chamber confides, shall take steps for the repression of those who on the previous day had insulted deputies or had committed thereto. In defending his motion he said that he would not count on the vote of the deputies who had not counted on the vote of the complicity of the police. It is a well known fact, he asserted, demonstrated by many instances in the history of the country, that whenever the representatives of the nation are insulted the police is always to blame. He referred to his attitude in 1893, when Deputy Valladares had been insulted by the cadets of the military school. On the present occasion his attitude is substantially the same. In the midst of the noise and confusion which ensued Deputy José Mariano endeavored to obtain the floor, which was given, however, to Deputy Belisario de Souza, who, harassed with constant interruptions, had much difficulty in making himself heard. He opposed Deputy Glycerio's motion, which he classified as inefficient, since the Chamber has no means of forcing the government to dismiss police authorities. He offered the following substitute motion:—"The Chamber, confiding in the government, passes to the order of the day, feeling assured that the measures required under the circumstances will be adopted." On motion of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, the Chamber by a vote of 91 to 60 decided to close the session. Deputy Eduardo Ramos, when speaking to a point of order, became involved in a violent altercation, first with Deputy Francisco de Alencastro and afterwards with Deputy Costa Junior. The deputies abandoned their seats and the president suspended the sitting. During the suspension of the sitting he went to Tamary and had a conversation with the President. On his return at half past three he called the house to order and informed the deputies that the President had expressed much annoyance at the events of the previous day, announcing his intention of dismissing the police authorities suspected of contributing directly or indirectly towards causing the disturbances and likewise his resolution of endeavoring within the limits of his sphere of action to maintain the independence of Congress, which he cherishes as much as his own authority. Deputy Glycerio said that the declaration made by the President was satisfactory. He thinks, he added, that what has occurred will be a lesson for the enemies of the republic, who will before the decided attitude of the patriots and before the action of the President in dismissing police authorities who have failed to do their duty. Consequently he begged for permission to withdraw his motion. Permission was granted both to him and to Deputy Belisario de Souza, who also asked for it, and the two motions were withdrawn.

SEPT. 27.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues denied that he had been actuated by his private interests in asking for information in regard to the Banco da Republica. His demand for this information is entirely legitimate, for public as well as private interests are at stake. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Pinto da Rocha denied that Rio Grande congressmen had attacked a citizen for deserting. President Penha de Moraes had availed himself of the occasion to inform the house that the citizen who had been arrested on Wednesday by order of the chair for insulting the Chamber, was seen on the following day at a police station standing between two policemen and shouting: "Hurrah for Dr. Prudente de Moraes and down with the casally congressmen!" He cheered. President Penha de Moraes then attacked Deputy Pedro Moacyr, who, he said, is, perhaps, a legal representative of Rio Grande do Sul, but, morally, he

certainly does not represent the people of that state. Deputy Arthur Torres said that Deputy Eduardo Ramos had spoken to the people in the street, on Wednesday, not from the office of the *Cidade do Rio*, or *D. Quaiete*, but from that of the speaker. Deputy Eduardo Ramos said that he had stepped in the window from curiosity to see what was occurring in the street. The people on seeing him demanded a speech from him and would take no refusal. He asserted that the persons to whom he had spoken were those who had insulted the deputies. He carried that there were hostile demonstrations not only towards those who had voted against amnesty, but also against those who had voted for it. He claimed that he had done nothing to cast odium upon the house to which he belongs. Deputy Serzedello said that he had been prevented from expressing his views on the amnesty question by the precipitation with which the discussion had been closed and that in the discussion of Deputy Glycerio's bill he will give his reasons for being in favor of unconditional amnesty. Deputy Dino Bueno offered amendments to the bill reducing to 40 the José Mariano spoke against the bill modifying the present legislative provisions in regard to ineligibility. Deputy Belisario de Souza offered an amendment to the bill for a railway between Sapopemba and the island of Governador. This amendment authorizes the extension of the Santa Cruz branch of the Central railway to that island and the port of Itacurussá. The Chamber voted several amendments to the budget of the department of finance. The bill authorizing the municipal council for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef, was passed in 1st discussion.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The Senate adopted the motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues to ask for information in regard to the Banco da Republica. The discussion of the copyright bill was postponed. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Thomaz Cavalcanti and Plinio de Rocha contended the statement made by the *Pris* that they had heard the minister of justice make use of disparaging language towards the chief of police. Deputy Pedro Moacyr answered the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Victorino Monteiro. He defended the chief of police and argued to prove the inconsistency of the deputy who had attacked him. He was answered by Deputy Plinio de Rocha. Deputy Nilo Peguina defended the bill on eligibility. Deputy Thomaz Delphino spoke on the bill for a railway between Sapopemba and the island of Governador. He defended the motion for obtaining the opinion of the government. He was answered by Deputy Dino Bueno de Andrade, who rejected the motion. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion with the amendments of Deputy Dino Bueno the bill on brokers. It adopted the report deciding that the petition of banks and companies against the tax of 3 1/2% on dividends, should be addressed to the government.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit notes have made their appearance at Aracaju.

—In S. Paulo an Italian has undertaken to fast for 60 days, beginning to-day.

—On the river Páris there recently died a woman said to be 115 years old.

—Medicinal waters have been discovered in the municipal district of Fractal, Minas Geraes.

—On the 12th ult. there was collected in Pará for the Amapá sufferers the sum of 1,257\$85.

—At the Macéj had a convict was shot on the 23rd ult., while attempting to make his escape.

—The state legislature of Amazonas has increased the pay of its members to 60,000 per diem.

—On Saturday the S. Paulo masons held a meeting for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of amnesty.

—In Sergipe Professor Tukurcio Ribeiro has refused to submit to an inquisitorial examination by Col. Valladares's police.

—On a plantation in the state of Alagoas there were seized some days ago four lithographic stones containing drawings of 10,000 notes.

—The artist Parreiras sold 23 paintings in S. Paulo. His exhibition closed last Tuesday and he is going to exhibit the rest of his paintings in Campinas.

—The *Diário Popular*, of San Paulo, says that Sr. Rivaldo Bartholomeu is ready for a fast of 60 days. He requires only a medical commission to supervise the trial.

—Counterfeit 100\$ notes have appeared at Aracaju, Sergipe. The criminals seem to have secured a very general distribution of their notes before the alarm was given.

—At Niteroy on Saturday there were two demonstrations in honor of peace, one under the auspices of the garrison and municipal chamber and the other promoted by the merchants.

—The French consul at Pará has requested Governor Lathu Sôbe to detain the report of the landing of French troops in the vicinity of Amapá and of the appearance of French war vessels in the waters of the disputed territory.

—A letter from Macéj says that in that city people do not venture into the streets after 7 o'clock on the fear of being killed by the police. It adds that from 5 to 8 people have been killed every day, and that the bodies of the victims have been dressed in police uniforms to induce the belief that policemen were killed.

—According to the message of the President of Espirito Santo there were 134 cases of yellow fever at S. Pedro de Itapipoma and 82 deaths; Carimão de Itapipoma 85 cases and 37 deaths; at Itaperiú 72 cases and 24 deaths; at Castello 15 deaths; at S. Gabriel do Marajó 16 deaths; and at Alegre and S. João do Marajó 30 deaths.

—Francisco Ferreira de Oliveira, who is employed in a commercial establishment in Rio de Janeiro, is said to be illegally held in custody in Niteroy, and not permitted to communicate with his friends.

—The governor of Sergipe has created an official newspaper organ, which will devote itself not only to the publication of official acts, but will discuss all matters affecting the organic life of the nation and of the civilized world. It appears rather a broad and liberal platform for the narrow-gauge government which has imposed itself so arbitrarily upon the people of Sergipe?

—A telegram from Pernambuco states that the government has been exercising much pressure for the purpose of carrying the municipal elections to be held yesterday. It also states that a new trial of the murders of Dr. José Maria had been commenced clandestinely, without notification to the family of the murdered man. It is added that witnesses were intimidated in order that their evidence might implicate no one but Corporal Amazonas.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 26th ult. Gen. Galvão telegraphed as follows to his brother, Congressman Aristides (Galvão de Queiroz): "A telegram from Telles informs me that two parts of Appareio's division have been disarmed and that there remain only small bands with arms in their hands. He expects that the work of disarming will be completed in a few days. I have already transmitted the communication to the President of the republic."

A telegram from Porto Alegre to the *Jornal da Tarde*, dated Sept. 28, states that Appareio's troops have been entirely disbanded and that their commander with eight of his officers is in Uruguay.

In Montevideo it was reported on that day that Gen. Galvão had tendered his resignation. In view of this news and of the general state of affairs in Rio Grande the friends of peace felt very much discouraged. Refugees who had returned to the state write to their friends saying that they will perhaps be obliged to take refuge again in Uruguay. Those who have not yet returned consequently feel much hesitation in doing so. Many of the federalists who have been disarmed have retired into Uruguay, stating that they do not feel safe in Rio Grande.

The news of the rejection of unconditional amnesty, by the Chamber of Deputies, tends to strengthen the apprehensions of the federalists. Col. Tolcin Kilias has been appointed commander of the garrisons of Rio Grande and Chuy. At Livramento mass was said on the 26th for the soul of Saldanha da Gama. It was attended by the best families of the place, who after the ceremony visited the grave of the Admiral at Rivera and covered it with wreaths.

On Sunday a German printing office at Porto Alegre was attacked and greatly damaged by a large number of Italians.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the message of the governor of Espirito Santo the quantity of coffee shipped last year from the ports of that state was 23,217,161 kilos, officially valued at 28,562,623\$16, against 21,769,169 kilos in 1893. The present coffee crop says the governor, is small, having been injured by drought followed by heavy rains in January and February. In compensation many young trees are beginning to bear.

—This is evidently going to be a great year for what remains of coffee in Ilaputale and Madulena, and even the natives are beginning to look after their old trees. A traveller the other day from lower Maturata via Diambar to Kandy, found the Sinhalese busy clearing out and manuring their coffee trees and full of the belief that all the troubles of coffee were now over, and that an era of prosperity was to set in. —*Ceylon Observer*, Aug. 7th.

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Francisco Tavares, brother of the general, arrived from Rio Grande on Saturday.

—It is stated that the body of Admiral Saldanha da Gama will eventually be brought to this city for burial.

—The delivery of Maunlicher rifles to the national guard battalions in this city began on the 26th ult.

—The government has officially announced that the French government has promised to release the Amapá prisoners.

—It is said that the Senate committee has resolved to adhere to the general amnesty project first voted by that house.

—The immigration movement continues active, 1,773 arriving by the *Amo* on the 26th and 1,400 by the *Indo* on the 27th.

—A Lisbon telegram of the 25th ult. announces the arrival there of the Brazilian ironclad *Aquidauha*, on route for Toulon.

—The British gunboat *Beagle* left for Cape Frio on the 27th ult., and the *Guaranita* for Montevideo and the Falkland islands on the same day.

—Dr. João Martins, residing at No. 12, Rua Malvino Reis, complained on Thursday that he had been robbed by burglars of jewelry worth 6,000,000.

—If disarming, like charity, should begin at home, the term of the Rio Grande federalists will come after congressmen have been deprived of their weapons.

—Jubilant telegrams from Paris continue to report gratifying successes in Malagascar. The continued savage is again demonstrating his inability to stand up against modern machine guns and machine rifles without suffering heavy losses. There is nothing like civilized warfare for the destruction of the savages.

—Among the numerous bound passengers by the *At. de Cays*, R. K. Neel and F. S. Hagle, field of H. B. M. C. gunboats *Reagle* and *Admiral*, whose officers came on to the *Cay*.

At the Chamber of Deputies on Friday Deputy Arthur Torres, a member on Deputy Linares Carvalho, with whom he had an altercation in one of the corridors of the building.

—It should not be forgotten that the Larangeas Club gives the last of a very popular series of dances for this season, on the 11th inst. A full attendance may confidently be anticipated.

—On the 26th ult. the President sanctioned a bill opening a supplementary credit for paying indemnities for the seizure and use of the merchant steamers *Infante*, *Santa*, and *S. Salvador* during the revolt.

—Dr. Inha Moura, daughter of José Joaquim Pereira de Moura, who was murdered at kilometre 65 on the Panama railway by agents of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is now in this city.

—Although President Prudente de Moraes was present at the funeral ceremonies in honor of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on Sunday, many of the speeches made on that occasion are said to have been decidedly hostile to his policy.

—Once more it is announced that the *Ranchuelo* has sailed for Brazil, this time from Marseilles on the 25th ult. As we are no longer under the jacobin regime of "revolução e legalidade," we are inclined to believe that this time the report is true.

—Students of the Polytechnic school, by a vote of 100 to 85, decided to bury their flag with Marshal Floriano Peixoto; but the director of the school refused to permit it. If they could have been persuaded to bury their hatchets, how happy we should be!

—Dr. Alfonso Penna arrived in this city last Friday, having come, it is said, for the purpose of deciding whether he will accept the presidency of the Banco da República. It is stated that his decision depends on the result of an interview with the minister of finance.

—The tor-boat *Nave-Jureta* was sent some days ago to the assistance of the steamer *Jupiter* which ran on a rock on the coast of Santa Catharina. It is thought that the vessel will be saved but the cargo is very much damaged. Fortunately no lives were lost.

—Marshal Floriano Peixoto was finally buried on Sunday last. There was a military and jacobin demonstration, of course, which we trust will be the last one in honor of a man whose name has been the shield of so much injustice, persecution, crime and dishonor.

—On the 26th the *Pharos* Official announced that the French government had issued orders to the governor of Cayenne for the release of the Brazilians taken prisoners at Anayá. Now the Brazilian government insist on payment of damages for false imprisonment.

—Dr. Sebastião Salbuda da Gama, after an absence of nearly two years, arrived last Friday from the River Plate on board the French packet *Egmont*. He was received on his arrival, both on board and at the quay, by a large number of friends, who gave him a cordial welcome.

—At Casabiana on Friday night disturbances were caused by 30 soldiers, who forced themselves into the circus and afterwards broke open a drinking saloon with shouts of *mais gallego*. Having accomplished this, they broke the crockery, overturned chairs and tables, and carried off the band.

—Owing to the complaints of the deputies who were assaulted on the 25th by the populace because of their rejection of the amnesty bill, the chief of police has dismissed from the police force Dr. Barros Baneira, *condemned* of the 1st district, and Dr. Lázaro Tumbarello, *delegado arrolado*, for alleged complicity in the disorders.

—It is now most satisfactory to learn from the lips of Deputy Rios e Silva that he would not preside over the Chamber for one moment unless he could feel that it is perfectly free from outside pressure. Two years ago it was not thus, and we have been sensitive about this pressure. However, we are making some progress, even though it is slow.

—The prefect of the federal district has been authorized to reduce the number of the employees of the municipal government. We hope that he will not be foolish in availing himself of the authorization. In the first place he might dismiss a considerable number of men whose chief occupation appears to be that of cutting down valuable shade trees.

—In his speech on the amnesty question Congressman Melleson e Albuquerque complained that the Rio Grande federalists had not laid down their arms. Neither had the liberal congressmen, as was conclusively demonstrated within a few hours after he had quitted the floor. Weapons may be useful in congressmen, but to the safety of Rio Grande federalists they are absolutely essential.

—The American health authorities are now requiring "certificates of acclimatization" from passengers returning from Cuba, evidently believing that such acclimatization insures one against yellow fever. It will perhaps interest them to know that cases frequently occur in this place among those who have spent many years in the country and may be considered thoroughly acclimatized.

—The recent disturbances in the Chamber of Deputies have demonstrated the fact that the members of that body, or some of them, are accustomed to carry revolvers. Two of the "law and order" group have lately gone so far as to draw their revolvers, and so far as we can learn they have not even been reprimanded for it. It would be interesting to know how we can expect good laws from men who habitually disregard the law themselves and who hold themselves exempt from the penalties inflicted upon others.

—On Thursday Elishio Marques, a merchant of Lima Duarte, complained to the police that on his arrival in this city he was robbed at the station of 15,500\$000 in money, a gold watch, a pair of gold earrings, 4 emeralds and clothing. Another passenger complained that he had been robbed of 3,000\$ in money and jewelry.

—The events which occurred on Wednesday were an object lesson of microscopic proportions for the jacobin congressmen, who, when threatened by the hostile mob, were able to form a faint conception of the state of the country under the rule of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, of Rio Grande under Castilhos, of Sergipe under Valladao and of other states under the tyrants that oppress them. It is to be hoped that the lesson may have the effect of dampening the enthusiasm of those congressmen for intolerance and tyranny.

—A Rio correspondence sends the *Western Courier* a good story from Brazil. It appears that when the statement was first made that the British flag had been hoisted on Funchal the excited government hurriedly sent a man-of-war there to see what had really taken place. After cruising about for ten days, the vessel returned to Rio de Janeiro, the captain declaring that he could find the *bleeding island* and would go to try his finger. *Western Courier*, Valparaiso, August 31st.

—According to the returns published by the health authorities there were 1,619 deaths in this city during the month of August, of which 331 being 44 in the Juazeiro hospital, 1 from scarlet fever, 29 from yellow fever, 13 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, 7 from typhoid fever, 4 from beri-beri, 123 from malarial cases, and 200 from pulmonary consumption. The authorities counsel right measures to arrest the progress of small-pox, which, it is now confessed, has spread in both directions every part of the city. It is satisfactory to know that these officials are able to see and appreciate a danger which was apparent to others months ago.

—According to a recent press report, the commission charged with the control of all the institutions for the insane of all the states (excepting, of course, the several legislative bodies) has at present four separate establishments, viz.: the insane asylum (Hospital D. Pedro II) and observation ward in the city and the Galvão and S. Bento colonies on Ilha do Governador. In all these there are 860 patients, of whom 605 are in the asylum and observation ward and 255 are in the colonies. The estimates for their support are 45,000\$ for the former and 173,680\$ for the latter. The asylum was inaugurated in 1852, and during the 47 years which have elapsed since then it has received 6,040 patients.

WRECK OF THE "URUGUAY"

According to a telegram from Cape Frio the Hamling steamer *Uruguay*, Capt. Zimmerman, was wrecked yesterday morning on the Pedras da Briza, near that headland. There was no loss of life, the crew being received on the British gunboat *Rotho*. The *Uruguay* left Santos for Hamburg on Saturday last with 18,000 bags of coffee, and carried on passengers. It is believed that the ship is a total loss. The steamer and cargo are said to have been fully insured.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

L'Echiquier: a new French weekly journal in S. Paulo, published by M. Louis Viduel. Our new colleague has our best wishes for the future.

Relatório Sociedade Auxiliadora Portuguesa em Juiz de Fora. The report shows the society to be in a prosperous condition, having 342 active members, a library, and a fund for use in cases where members require assistance.

Relatório dos Serviços das Correias, 1894; presented to the government by the acting director, general Dr. Martinho de Freitas Viçosa de Mello. According to this report the 1894 receipts, so far as known, were 4,171,372\$890, while the director thinks will be increased to 3,392,355\$807 when the returns are all in. The appropriation was 7,059,527\$000, of which 5,428,904\$817 were utilized. For 1896 the receipts are estimated at 3,500,000\$, and the expenditures 10,484,130\$000.

Quarto Livro de Lettura; by Dr. Aluísio C. Borges, assisted by Dr. Joaquim Abilio Borges. Brussels: E. Gayot, 1894. In addition to its character as a text-book for training exercises, the compiler has also made it an encyclopedic instrument in all the sciences. It also contains prose and poetical selections from the recognized writers of the Portuguese language. The compiler are well known educators of this city and have unquestionably adapted the book to the requirements of their pupils.

CRICKET.

RIO v. NICHTERKOV.

This match was played on the 22nd ult. and resulted in a victory for Nichterkov by 21 runs, a result which was chiefly due to the fine all round play of Jackson, who, besides hitting well took 9 of the home wickets for 9 runs. Rio's Webb hit well and Robinson had the best bowling average. The veteran, Geo. E. Cox, made a welcome reappearance on the field, but was unfortunate in having to retire hurt before the game was concluded. The score was:

NICTHERKOV.	
R. Morrissey b. Wheatley.....	0
E. Morrissey b. Wheatley.....	0
W. Morrissey b. Yule.....	10
N. Jackson (capt.) b. Wheatley.....	30
J. Brooking b. Wheatley.....	9
A. De Costa b. Robinson.....	5
A. C. Blake b. Robinson.....	0
J. Whyte c. and b. Robinson.....	5
C. S. Smith not out.....	2
Edmund b. Wheatley.....	0
F. A. Carr b. Wheatley.....	0
Extras.....	2
Total.....	63

2nd Innings.

W. Morrissey run out.....	7
K. Morrissey b. Robinson.....	3
J. Brooking b. Smith.....	35
N. Jackson not out.....	1
I. White b. Robinson.....	6
E. Morrissey b. Wheatley.....	0
C. S. Smith b. Wheatley.....	2
Extras.....	4
Total (for six wickets).....	83

RIO.

H. L. Wheatley b. Jackson.....	13
H. P. Smith b. do.....	17
A. C. Sky b. do.....	1
H. G. Estell b. do.....	4
Geo. E. Cox (capt.) b. do.....	2
R. Robinson b. do.....	1
E. S. Yante b. do.....	0
E. Wyatt b. do.....	0
H. G. Clarke run out.....	0
G. Dandy not out.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	42

Rio v. H. M. S. S. "RETRIBUTION," "BRAGLE," "BARRACOUTA" and "ACORN."

This return match was played on the 26th ult. and resulted in a win for Rio by 4 runs.

Lieut. Broden Smith gained a decided advantage in winning the toss, the Rio team going out to field under a scorching sun. Nevertheless the bowling was so straight that few liberties could be taken with it. The stand of the day was made by Lt. Davidson and Mr. Hildner; both played excellent cricket, putting in no less than 42 runs for the fourth wicket.

The Rio team, which was an exceptionally strong one, opened their innings well, the first wicket falling for 38. Messrs. Webb and Morrissey hitting in excellent style. With the fall of the next five wickets (6 for 50) however, matters looked very bad for the home side, but Messrs. Needham and Smith came to the front with a useful stand for the 8th wicket, both playing good cricket. They were further backed up by Messrs. Sky and R. Morrissey. The excitement was intense when Mr. Nicholson joined Mr. Morrissey with 5 runs still wanted to win the match, but they proved equal to the occasion, Mr. Morrissey making the winning hit and carrying out his last for 10. The result was received with much enthusiasm. The score was as follows:

THE SQUADRON.

J. Davidson b. Jackson.....	33
W. Salter b. do.....	8
I. Henderson b. Wheatley.....	2
Mr. Gill c. Wilson, b. Jackson.....	14
Mr. Hildner b. Jackson.....	25
Mr. Cooper run out.....	1
Dr. Shillworth c. and b. Jackson.....	6
Mr. Short bowled R. Morrissey.....	4
Lieutenant Ryan bowled R. Morrissey.....	4
Lieutenant Bowden Smith (capt.) bowled do.....	0
Mr. Stephens not out.....	2
Extras.....	10
Total.....	105

RIO.

F. Webb bowled Gill.....	23
W. Morrissey bowled Gill.....	11
N. Jackson bowled Salter.....	6
C. Wilson bowled Salter.....	1
H. L. Wheatley (capt.) c. Hildner, b. Salter.....	1
J. D. Needham st. Hildner, bowled Gill.....	18
P. Morrissey bowled Salter.....	12
Ruth bowled Gill.....	12
A. C. Sky bowled Gill.....	11
R. Morrissey not out.....	10
T. G. Nielsen st. Hildner, bowled Gill.....	11
Extras.....	12
Total.....	109

BUSINESS NOTES

—Of 16 bowled horses sent by the Companhia Ceres to its stock farms 13 have died.

—The electric light plant of the cotton factory belonging to the Companhia Fabril Paulistana cost 75,844\$025.

—The gas fixtures for illuminating the Candelaria church were tested on Friday, the result being very satisfactory.

—Building No. 59 Rua Primeiro de Março, which had cost the Companhia Ceres 158,400\$590, has been sold at auction by the company for 95,000\$.

—On Thursday there was signed a decree authorizing Capt. Ottonio Muiiz Barreto to connect the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes with a telephone line.

—The inspector of the navy yard announces that up to the 10th inst. at noon he will receive tenders for the purchase of the submerged iron-clad *Sede de Setembro* with everything on board.

—It would be interesting to know what becomes of the reserves on life insurance policies effected between January 1st, 1894 and November 4th, 1894. The new law does not seem to have provided for this.

—An important decision was rendered by the court of appeals on the 9th ult. in the suit between Messrs. H. Lowndes and Co. and the Cia. União Industrial S. Sebastião. The decisions of the lower courts are maintained in respect to the claims of Messrs. J. H. Lowndes and Co. for 1,666,388\$890, represented by bills.

—The state government of S. Paulo has accepted the tender of the Kink factory for furnishing cloth for uniforms of the state police.

—The net profit of the cotton mill belonging to the Companhia Fabril Paulistana amounted in 1894 to 303,881\$930. The company paid dividends to the amount of 95,000\$, and the rest of the profit was carried to various accounts.

—A telegram from Pará announces the arrival there of Mr. R. J. Reilly, who expected the engineers from England to arrive on the 28th ult. The party will at once initiate the final surveys for the Amazon cable which is to be laid between Pará and Manaus. Mr. Reilly accompanying the engineers for the purpose of locating cable stations at all the principal points on the river.

—A company has been incorporated in New York, under the style of the Bolivian Exploration Company, for the purpose of carrying on a general mining, milling and smelting business in South America. In addition the company proposes to purchase and operate mines and mining properties. The capital is placed at \$100,000, which is ridiculously inadequate for the "wide horizon" contemplated by the company.

—The steamer *Bismarck* is offered for sale. If no purchaser is found, it is thought that the company will cause the steamer to be towed to Europe for the purpose of undergoing repairs, having abandoned the idea, on account of the exorbitant prices asked, of having her repaired at this port. This decision merits the attention of those who are lumbering the country with taxation and are thus crippling local industries.

—We think it may be assumed that the guarantee deposit in the national treasury to the credit of certain life insurance companies, was made to safeguard the interests of policy-holders in Brazil. By what right, then, can Congress authorize the executive to draw upon them for the payment of fines for an offence created subsequently to said deposit? Should the whole amount be thus absorbed, where is the policy-holder to look for his guarantee?

—On Saturday the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for revising the tariff visited the cotton factory at Macaens, where there was served an excellent breakfast, followed by a dance, which continued until 2 o'clock p.m. At breakfast many toasts were drunk and speeches were made by the vice-president of the republic and others. The factory now employs 945 operatives, of whom 350 are men, 299 women, 164 boys and 115 girls.

—The news from Brazil is more favorable. The country now is completely quiet, all resistance to the central government having ended in Rio Grande do Sul. The new President is giving satisfaction not only at home, but to the great financial houses of Europe. The coffee crop is large, and is coming forward for export in very satisfactory quantities, and the exchange has recovered. Everything, therefore, looks brighter for the republic than for a long time past.—*The States*, September 7th. And yet before the news arrived the London market was appraised that a reactionary element in Congress had succeeded in defeating pacification and that street disorders had occurred in this capital in which prominent congressmen were concerned. These incidents will go far to convince the world that justice and good order are becoming little more than names in Brazil.

—A Boston news item of August 18th says:—On Tuesday a survey will be held at New Bedford on the whaling bark *Seashell*, owned by Richard T. Green, of this city, which was so seriously damaged and narrowly escaped sinking last March at Rio de Janeiro by being run into by the Italian steamer *Orion*. The *Seashell*, it will be remembered, was in the midst of an unusually profitable whaling cruise, which had to be abandoned on account of her crippled condition. Temporary repairs were effected at Rio de Janeiro. The survey will determine just what repairs are necessary and it is probable that the vessel will be brought to Boston, where better facilities for doing the work are to be had. At last reports early in July the *Orion* was at Genoa, Italy, where she had just arrived from Buenos Aires. An attachment will undoubtedly be placed on the steamer by the owner of the *Seashell* upon her appearance at any American port.

—While no official information is obtainable here regarding the negotiations looking to a new commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States, and officials express ignorance of the fact that they are in progress, the fact is well known that Brazil has desired since the abolition of the reciprocity treaty to enter into more intimate commercial relations with this country. Letters are constantly received at the department of state inquiring if some arrangement cannot be made with the Latin-American countries which will give an enlarged market for American farm products, principally wheat, flour, lard and oil. Brazil, on the other hand, is apprehensive that in the absence of a commercial treaty the Congress of the United States may reimpose a duty on coffee, which for many years has been on the free list. It is also known that while Brazil, up to the time the recent reciprocity treaty was framed, and for a year subsequently, raised no more sugar than was demanded for home consumption, the government was arranging to foster the industry by the aid of land grants and in other ways so as to make the raising of sugar as great an occupation as that of coffee culture. It has been frequently asserted that under the stimulus of a free market in America, supplemented by the assistance which the government of Brazil would render to those who engaged in the sugar business, Brazil would, before many years, be as large as if not a larger exporter of this product than Cuba.—*Washington correspondence of N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, August 13.

To the above it may be added that Brazil now thinks of little beyond parizan politics. Until the day of the small politician and demagogue is over, the commercial and industrial policy of the country will be governed either by chance or by personal interests.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO			
<i>Armatilla</i>	Brinswick	6 Aug.	
<i>Agnes</i>	Oporto	..	
<i>Adas</i>	Strinsand	30 June	
<i>Arthur</i>	Westwick	15 Aug.	
<i>Ass. Francisco</i>	London	28 Aug.	
<i>Arthur C. Wills</i>	New York	..	
<i>Alexander Lawrence</i>	Cardiff	10 Aug.	
<i>Atina</i>	Hamburg	..	
<i>Auna Sofia</i>	Hamburg	..	
<i>Avethana</i>	Newcastle	23 Aug.	
<i>Amy</i>	Baltimore	14 Aug.	
<i>Auriga</i>	Brinswick	..	
<i>Baidar</i>	Newport	30 Aug.	
<i>Banan (str)</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>Baldwin</i>	New York	21 Aug.	
<i>Cafania (str)</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>Christian</i>	Liverpool	18 Aug.	
<i>Coringa</i>	Cardiff	13 Aug.	
<i>Cortis</i>	Westwick	..	
<i>Corvus</i>	Pasebiac	12 Aug.	
<i>Daisy</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>Dora</i>	Baltimore	10 Aug.	
<i>Edinburgh</i>	Glasgow	29 Aug.	
<i>Edna</i>	Willy	28 Aug.	
<i>Fred</i>	Hamburg	27 Aug.	
<i>Fiducia</i>	Martelles	17 July	
<i>Garibaldi</i>	Cardiff	18 July	
<i>Gael</i>	Cardiff	24 Aug.	
<i>Glad Tidings</i>	Baltimore	26 Aug.	
<i>Humboldt</i>	Saguenay River	..	
<i>Hirack</i>	Rangoon	18 April	
<i>Halgerda</i>	Cardiff	15 Aug.	
<i>Horby Castle</i>	Rangoon	1 July	
<i>Jager</i>	Westwick	..	
<i>Judith</i>	Cardiff	24 Aug.	
<i>J. M. Buck</i>	Hamburg	22 Aug.	
<i>Jubila</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>Julia Rollins</i>	Baltimore	8 Aug.	
<i>Kong Frode str</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>Kjartan</i>	Cardiff	28 Aug.	
<i>Leonard</i>	Cardiff	31 Aug.	
<i>Leonard</i>	Cardiff	13 Aug.	
<i>Marian</i>	Cette	15 July	
<i>Minerva</i>	Oporto	..	
<i>New City</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>North Star</i>	Cardiff	9 Aug.	
<i>Natani</i>	Pensacola	11 July	
<i>Olympus (str)</i>	Cardiff	..	
<i>Port Calcutta</i>	Hull	..	
<i>Papa Giovanni</i>	Hamburg	..	
<i>Paul Johann Schenck</i>	Hamburg	9 July	
<i>Pearl</i>	Cadia	16 July	
<i>Progreso Argentino</i>	Pensacola	10 Aug.	
<i>Santa</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>Selwyn</i>	Glasgow	14 Aug.	
<i>Sinners</i>	Hamburg	10 Aug.	
<i>Siad</i>	Hamburg	31 July	
<i>S. R. Boote</i>	New York	..	
<i>Sora</i>	Westwick	..	
<i>Stanley</i>	Oporto	30 Aug.	
<i>Soliman</i>	Antwerp	30 Aug.	
<i>South American</i>	Rangoon	24 Aug.	
<i>Tajima</i>	Pensacola	..	
<i>Tinker</i>	Saguenay River	..	
<i>Water Queen</i>	London	23 July	

<i>Warrior</i>	Cardiff	14 Aug.
<i>Zalma</i>	Memel	3 Aug.
<i>Zenach</i>	Hamburg	..
<i>Zee (str)</i>	Newport	17 Aug.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1895

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
sp Remoie	3400	Sept 15	New York	In distress
big White Wings	534	17	Baltimore	Wilson & C
Argentine				
bk M.A. Tejanos	593	July 22	Rosario	Gianelli & C.
British				
sp Lord Roseberry	2167	July 17	Cardiff	Lage Imfios
bk Kialuna	1718	18	Cardiff	Lage Imfios
bk Australia	2380	28	Leith	Wilson Sons & C
sp Camb. King	1535	31	Cardiff	Lage Imfios
sp C. of Cardigan	1225	Aug. 3	Cardiff	Lage Imfios
bk Serena	1545	4	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
sp Republic	2347	5	Hull	Lage Imfios
sp Holywood	1593	14	Cardiff	Lage Imfios
sp D. Francisco	25.3	21	Cardiff	Lage Imfios
bk Cambria	1957	21	Newport	Lage Imfios
bk Kelly	1957	21	Newport	Lage Imfios
ing Fonthill	184	Sept. 3	Pasebiac	Wilson Sons & C
sp Falkland	2739	7	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Haidland	1094	8	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C
bk Beechdale	1871	10	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
sp Crumorne	1826	16	Glasgow	Gas Co.
bk Selickville	1923	16	Rangoon	John Moore & C
ing Electric	158	17	Gaspé	P.S. Nicolson & C
ing New Dominion	134	17	Pasebiac	P.S. Nicolson & C
ing Christabel	142	18	Gaspé	P.S. Nicolson & C
sp Mabel Taylor	1208	19	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
bk Lulline	761	19	Rangoon	To order
bk Port Adelaide	1321	24	Rangoon	To order
Danish				
bk Pr. Valdemar	1230	Aug. 17	Antwerp	W. Samson & C.
Dutch				
ing Vlaanderen	457	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C
German				
bk Hedwig	316	July 2	Paranáguá	J. S. Couto & C.
bk Maria	310	Aug. 15	S. F. do Sul	Abreu Santos & C
bk Norfoll	284	Sept. 9	Pasebiac	V.W. Guim & C.
bk Olga	590	9	Cardiff	Macedo Jr. & C
ing Eise	488	28	Paranáguá	To order
Italian				
bk Margherita	478	June 12	Martelles	To order
bk Felicia	625	Aug. 1	Hyères	To order
bk Teresa	492	6	Martelles	To order
bk Angiol. R.	709	Sept 10	Pensacola	To order
Norwegian				
ing Livingston	228	July 29	Arcaçobá	To order
sp Pr. Albert	1497	Aug. 17	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
bk Prince John	499	18	Middlesbrough	Ind. do Brazil
bk Lilliam	192	26	Paranáguá	Souza Alves & C
bk Avanti	272	Sept. 9	Newcastle	B. Rodrigues & C
ing S. N. Hansen	307	11	Newport	Walter, C. & C
bk Lyna	277	14	Hidly	Quatro, M. & C
bk Dagmar	246	15	do Mar	To order
bk Fox	229	19	Martelles	C. Hecksher & C
Portuguese				
bk Pará	606	Aug. 1	Lisbon	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Alibaur	514	Sept. 9	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C
ing Minho	304	17	Oporto	Vega Pinto & C

CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co. NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc.

Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Representatives for Brazil.

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W. & B. DOUGLAS

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

Sole representatives in Brazil,

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Calxa 1055.

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S.S. BRITANNIA.

WILSON SONS & Co., Ld., agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, will accept proposals for the purchase of the S.S. "Britannia" now lying at anchor near the Island of Enxadas.

Intending purchasers who desire to visit the steamer will please apply to the Agents Rua S. Pedro 2, who will furnish them with the requisite permit and any information required.

COMPANHIA SERVIÇOS DE PORTOS RIO DE JANEIRO

Stowage, Lighterage, Steam Launches and Tug boats.

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle.

Crane Steam Ship "Buarque de Macedo" for hauling and lifting to 30 Tons weight.

Excavators and Drag boats of several descriptions.

Slip way and work shops for repairing ships and machinery at Toque-Toque (Armação, near Niteroi).

Stone Ballast supplied to ships.

Parallelopeds for paving streets etc.

The Company undertakes all descriptions of maritime services inside the port and of hydraulic works. Branch at Pernambuco.

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Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.

Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté (Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world, Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---Sept. 30th.

Circulation		Public Funds	
252,053,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apollon).....	968\$000—	970\$000
103,000,000	Bonds of 1895, ..	936 000—	938 000
124,647,000	Banco 4% (gold) converted.....	1,450 000—	
13,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....		
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....		
16,866,500	Do do 1889, 4 %.....		
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo, ..		
1,339,000	„ of Minas Geraes, 5%.....		
4,000,000	„ of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....		
Capital		Banks	
		Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9\$000— July 95
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8 000— July 95
..	do and series.....	80	3 200— July 95
20,000,000	Constructor.....	200	15 000— 15\$500
17,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	3 000— July 95
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	8 000— July 95
..	do and series.....	100	4 000— July 95
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	12 000— July 95
157,186,800	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000— July 95
..	do and series.....	100	3 000— July 95
20,000,000	Furac e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000— July 95
..	do and series.....	100	4 500— July 95
Capital		Railways	
		Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	400\$	—
16,000,000	Marambinho.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	5\$000—
..	do and series.....	75	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
75,000,000	União Sulcabrasul-tatuna.....	200	—
..	do and series.....	60	—
Capital		Tramways	
		Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— July 95
1,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— July 95
Capital		Mills	
		Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alfama.....	200\$	— July 95
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	14 000— Aug 95
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	— July 95
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000— July 95
100,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000— Jan. 95
1,200,000	Industrial Miniera.....	200	12 000— Aug 95
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	— Aug. 95
..	do and series.....	50	—
4,000,000	Petropolis.....	200	6 000— Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— July 95
360,000	Santa Luz.....	200	— Sept. 95

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring *exact and permanent* alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work *remains* in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the *most perfect* manifold and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore *extremely* economical.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickeled and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Arranged for writing *Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German*, without charging parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79
RIO DE JANEIRO.

WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Gl. Agent.

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

STOUT ON DRAUGHT

Everybody knows how enjoyable this is and how difficult to obtain in a hot climate.

Try M. B. Foster & Sons'

bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest possible approach to Draught Stout.

Sole Agents:

HOGG & MURLY.

71, RUA 1. DE MARÇO, 71

"MILD, MELLOW AND MATURED" SCOTCH WHISKY J.R.D.

SOLE AGENTS
HOGG & MURLY

71, Rua 1.º de Março, 71

DO YOU BATHE?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.

2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.

3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

THOMAS PRICE & Co.

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,

H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,
esquina da rua Senador Saralva.

Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find the machine on exhibition and for sale.



WATCHES AND CLOCKS CLEANED and REPAIRED.

H. Kilewar makes a specialty of the above work. All high class watches, personally attended to, and in every case the workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUIDOR 74

NAUSEA ON BOARD

The last discovery is the most efficient remedy against indigestion on board and in general against disarrangement of the stomach and intestines, so easily occurring during land or sea voyages, is undoubtedly NECTANDRA AMARA. Each bottle is accompanied by a prospectus in 8 languages: Portuguese, English and French, in order to facilitate its use to natives and foreigners.

S. Paulo

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Import and Commission Merchant.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

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Agencies and Correspondence solicited.

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pearl's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.
Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

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Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

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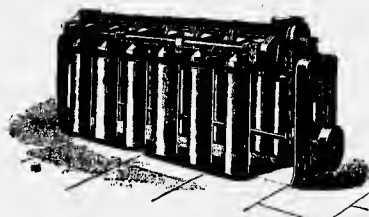
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SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED
SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED.
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SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.

Engineers and Contractors,

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RIO DE JANEIRO

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

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Geo. R. Pegion. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. **NEW YORK.**

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Oct 6	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 8	Clyde	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 8	Tamar	Southampton, Antwerp calling at Bahia, Alcázar, Las Palmas and Lisbon.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to
R. Rua General Camara, 1st floor. **G. C. Anderson,**
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
PROJECTED SAILING

Galileo..... 27th inst.

The Steamer

COLERIDGE

will sail for

**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO
AND**

New-York

13th inst

Taking 1st class passengers at
moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Fitted throughout with electric light.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and
without the inconveniences of transfer.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

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For passages and other information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1^a de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orleana..... Oct. 30th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

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WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

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Cable Address:—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NE.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
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and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
bottle. Distributed in U.S.A. by
THE CHARLES A. VOYLES CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Gothic..... Oct. 11th
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE
and LYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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and
PELOTAS.**

HISLOP & Co.

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
Brazil.**

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.

Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L^d.

Codes used:

No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

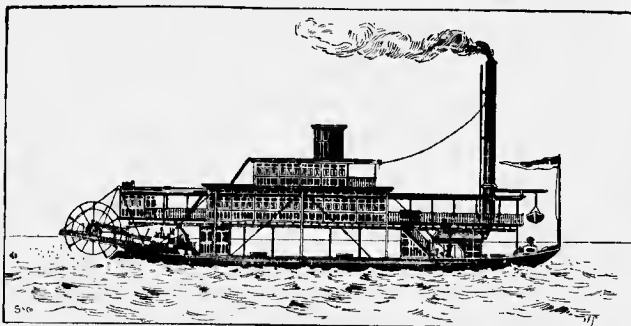
ATONIC DYSPEPSIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—For
the last 15 years I have been suffering
greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have
tried all kinds of remedies, but without
satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-
DRA ANARA pills, which I have been
using since with the best results, which
I declare for the benefit of all who suffer
from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September
1895.—Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Plan-
ter.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
and of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.
Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
Messrs. YARROW lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
on the Zambezi.
They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
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GEPPE, EDWARDS & Co.
General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
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Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

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SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

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TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

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Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour

Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

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CHIROPDIST.

Hot and Shower Baths,

Sulphur and Medical Baths,

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**FRIEDR. PORDO
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Goods forwarded and in-
sured to and from all parts of
the world.

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ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

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VICTORIA
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Dealer in all products of the
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descriptions, finest Wines and Li-
quors, preserved goods in tins and
glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS
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this line.

Receives constantly fresh frozen
meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand
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